New York, Saturday, March 22, 1845.

PICTORIAL HERALD.

The Last Blaze of the "Natives."

Mr. Selden's Speech at National Hall.

The Weekiy Herald to be issued this more ing, will contain an engraving illustrative of the last illumination of the "Natives" at the Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand street; also the full report of Mr. Selden's great speech at National Hall on Tuesday night. Price only 6; cents.

Arrival of General Almonte-the Mexican

The Mexican Minister, lady, child, sister, and servente, arrived at the "Globe" yesterday after-uoon. He is accompanied by only one attaché,

Our Relations with Mexico-Peace or War The position of our relations with Mexico, growing out of the appexation of Texas, begins to attract the attention of every considerate man in this busy community, from the highest to the owest classes of society. This feeling grows every lay among both the political and commercia lusses. It increases in intensity by every rumor and every report, and every piece of information coming from Washington, from New Orleans, o bable temper with which the government of tha republic may receive the news of the recent prodings in Congress. The interest selt in thi abject is very natural, for it is our firm conviction that we are on the threshold of a train of event-in connection with the future history of the world of as much importance to the progress of civiliza tion, and the rise and tall of empires, as that which sprung out of the great movement of the French Revolution, or the war of American indepen

In order to throw some light on these matters we have ascertained, from undoubted authority, that Senor Almonte, the Mexican minister, who arrived in this city yesterday, has intima-ted that the new government of Mexico will regard the present attitude of this country as distinctly belligerent. We also learn that it is his intention to issue through the press, and place before the American people, not only the recent diplematic correspondence between him and our go. vernment, but a number of other views and considerations addressed to the American people against the policy, the justice and the legality of the recent movements in favor of the annexation of Texas -If the Mexican envoy should adopt this policy pre vious to his departure from this country, he will only be following in the footsteps of the famous Genet, who was the envoy of the French republic at the close of the last century, and who adopted a similar course in relation to some important matters between the French republic and the United If Senor Almonte should pursue this course, and

undertake the publication of such a manifesto in the relations of the two republics, it may become a question, what are his motives and his purpose in doing so? According to the best intelligence from Washington, all the foreign ministers of the Euro pean and other governments, united in requesting Senor Almonte to interpose his prudence and mo deration in order to prevent any belligerent pro ceedings on the part of Mexico, growing out of the annexation of Texas. It is very evident, too, that in furtherance of the views attributed to Mr. Pa kenham, which appear to be peaceful, the action of the British Parliament, as disclosed by the last ar rival, is peaceable. So we may say also of the sentiments of the French legation here, and o their government at home. There is not the slight est disposition in any of the European govern ments, so far as can be ascertained at this moment to interpose any serious obstacle to the annexation of Texas, or to take the side of Mexico against it if by such a course they can preserve the peace of the civilized world. Such being the case, therefore, it may be a ques

tion not yet answered, what is the motive and what is the design of Senor Almonte in adopting the course just indicated? It can be nothing els than personal ambition. He wishes to lay the foundation of a public reputation for himself is Mexico, which may elevate him hereafter to the Presidency of that republic, and revive the influence of the party which formerly supported Bustamente. It is well known that Santa Anna his influence, and take away a competitor for public favor in Mexico. Almonte is only making use of the annexation question for home consumption But in order to make it the groundwork of future ambitious operations, he may stimulate to such an extent the exasperated feelings of Mexico on this subject, as to bring her into a dilemma from which she will in vain seek deliverance, and lead to th unfurling of the stars and stripes on the walls of Mexico herself. Let that government but act or these threats - let them confiscate one dollar's worth of property belonging to any American citizen within her limits, and the foundation will be a once laid of a train of consequences that will no be completed until Mexico be subjected to the sway of the United States. We have in this country fifty or sixty thousand able-bodied, idle, profit less, fearless, brave men, or "loafers," if you please, in our large cities, who would eagerly precipitate themselves on Mexico, and give her s touch of the same quality which she experienced on the plains of San Jacinto. It is utterly impossible for Mr. Polk to satisfy the

hordes of able-bodied office beggars who are be setting him. If the slightest opportunity presented itself, there are plenty of green spots between this and the mines of South America, on which they would speedily settle after establishing their title by as much hard fighting as might be neces We do not know that such events will take place yet-this year or the next-but as certain a the sun shines in the heavens-as certain as h rises in the east and sets in the west, so certain in the arrival of that period, sooner or later, when the stars and stripes will float over the whole o Mexico, and control the isthmus that separates the two great oceans. If Almonte and his government be headstrong and reckless, that period will be accelerated, and they will only the sooner be put un der the control of a stronger and abler, and more powerful race of men, than that which now occu pies that republic. If they be wise, let them take care what they do.

for public record. At the "Astor," are recorded the names of Gen. J. C. Boyd, of New Orleans, Dr. J. B. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Gen. Switt, Geneva; Dr. Cummings, Portland, Maine; Hon. Huntingdon Hartford. At the "City," C. A. Hubbert, Boston; Edward Fox. Fortland; — Tisdale, Boston; Hen. Spencer E. McConkins, Ohio. At the "Globe," His Excellency Gen. A moute, family and servants, Mexican Minister, on his return from his embassy at Washington, accompanied by Senor Antoine M. Feulet, an attaché to the embassy. At the "Howard," Thos. H. Lockhart, Ohio; S. A. Ashmeed, Philadelphia; — Prescott, Boston; — Frothingham, Albany; J. C. Hatten, Virzimia; Mr. Grinnell, Chicago. At the "Waverly," Hop. J. F. Simmons, U. S. Senator, Rhede Island; Hon. Robt. Neilson, Philadelphia; Hon. W. R. Watson, Collector, Providence; Jacob Kent, Ecq., U. S. Marshal, District Vermont; D. F. Seamans, Surveyor, Port of Providence, Rhode Island; Hon. Duice J. Pearce, Rhode Island; " A MEAN SOULED CARICATURE."-This is the expression applied to a report of Greeley's speech at National Hall, which appeared in the Herald, and we believe it is perfectly correct. How can you report a "mean-souled caricature" of humanity in any other style-a creature who will circulate miserable and impudent falsehoods of another and then attribute them to some "H. Dewey," a man of straw at the Pacific Hotel-a fellow who is so mean in soul and so miserable in spirit, as to be able to acknowledge himself a circulator of gross and palpable falsehoods, when he is convicted of the offence, and refuses the amende Let him take that.

JOHN JONES'S LAST .- The "Madisonian" says that any one who speculates on the succession in connection with Mr. Polk, will not receive his (Polk's) favor. We don't care one button for Mr. Polk's favor or disfavor-his smiles or his frowns. We will speculate on the succession-we will agi tate on the succession-and in connection with Mr Polk, whether Mr. Polk likes it or not, but with a personal respect for Mr. P.'s talents and honesty. The spaniels of party and office beggars may d otherwise. We are independent of all politicians

THE APPROACHING ELECTION-RE-ORGANIZATION of Parties.-We have now a fortnight before u prior to the city election, and this period, owing

to peculiar circumstances, will be full of political excitement of every description both municipal and national. Occurring immediately on the back of the great contest for the Presidency, we now perceive that in this election, all parties are preparing themselves with new principles, new issues and fresh armour for the great contest of 1848. It is not only a charter election involving a Mayor and Corporation, but it is an election in which all par ties intend to re-organize themselves for a grea and protracted struggle.

they adhere to them, they will carry them triumphantly through. They have, under the flag of Mr.

Selden, declared not only for municipal reform in

all its branches, and for economy and honesty is

public matters connected with this city; but what

s far more important, in favor also of those great

principles of civil and religious liberty, which

the first settlers of this country, and which were

afterwards incorporated with the revolution of

1776, when the independence of this country was

effected in despite of European power and influence.

It the whig democracy of this union re-organize

on those principles and abide by them, they wil

carry the whole country with them. They may

not succeed in this election, or the next, but with

such noble principles as those avowed by Mr. Sel den, and those associated with him in the new

whig movement, they must eventually succeed

amongst intelligent and free races of men, be they

from any country, or of any party. Let them then

THE THEATRICAL REVOLUTION.-The agitation

mongst the theatrical circles produced by the re-

cent accounts from England, begins to be very

complete revolution in the legitimate drama or both sides of the water. The public attention has

been thoroughly awakened by the extraordinary

success of Miss Cushman, and we have grea-

topes of seeing a complete revival of the drama at

The new drama, from the pen of Mrs. Mowatt

which will be produced at the Park next week,

will be quite unique, and we are inclined to be lieve, will produce a very considerable sensa-

tion. It represents the absurdities, and follies.

and vices of fashionable life in this city,

and some of the characters are drawn in the most pungent and laughable manner. Some

of the scenes will be brilliant in the extreme, particularly one called the "Polka scene," representing

a fashionable party amongst the "upper ten thou

sand" of New York, and which was given by one

of the bankrupts before he took "the benefit of the

Act," in order to impose upon the banks, and by

which means he got an immense loan. The deco

rations in this scene will be complete and magnifi

cent in the extreme, having been made by some of the artists who have been employed for years pas in getting up the fashionable drawing rooms up

town. The dancers-the lights-the company-the

dresses-the furniture-will all be exactly represen-

We have set our artists to work, and shall endea

vor to give engravings of the best scenes in this new

drama. If it succeeds, it is possible that it may lay the foundation of a new movement in theatricals and dramatic writing, that shall equal in its effects

here, what it would appear Miss Cushmaa's debut

is likely to effect with regard to the London stage.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED -It will be seen on

eference to our law reports, that James Eagar, the

infortunate man who has been found guilty of the

wilful murder of Philip Williams, in Roosevelt street in this city, in December last, has been sen-

tenced, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to

be hanged on the 9th of May. Judge Edmonds

charge, of which we give a full report, we recom

mend to the special perusal of the class of person

MISS CUSHMAN AND MR. FORREST .- The Evenin,

Post is working very hard in its effort to pay off its debt to Mr. Forrest, by publishing letters, appa-

rently manufactured here, depreciating Miss Cush

man's extraordinary triumph on the London

stage, and lauding Mr. Forrest to the skies.

scenes. We will not allow these miserable critics to detract from Miss Cushman's success. The

letters in the Post are very probably written by

make himself ridiculous. We have much more,

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF announces a repetition

of his elegant and classical lecture on the Anti-

gones of Sophocles, and the LEAR of Shakspeare. for Tuesday next, at the Clinton Hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS -There

to be a grand display of this Order at the Taber-

nacle on Monday evening-an oration will be de-

ivered; the Anglesea Singers will sing a number

of their best glees, duetts and songs; a sonato, by

Beethoven, will be played by a young lady only

years of age; besides a host of other musical geniuses will display their talents. It is for the

penefit of the widows and orphans' fund, 'and will

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO M'LLE. DRF-

ARDINS .- Mad. Pico and the principal artistes of

the late Italian company now in this city, together with a number of other able musicians, are about

to give a concert, together with an opera and bal

let, to the above accomplished dansense, previous to her departure from this city. The affair will be

every way worthy of the projectors and supporters,

Mr. J. PARKER'S GRAND EXHIBITION BALL.-The

annual exhibition of Mr. Parker's pupils, comes off on Monday nex: About fifty young ladies and gentlemen will display their talent "on the light

fantastic toe." After which the company will par-

take of the festivities of the evening. It will cer-

tainly be a very amusing and interesting exhibition

delicious foreign fruits has just been received by Moore, Lent & Co. 198 Front street. If Eve was

tempted by such, it is not to be wandered at that

MOVEMENTS OF TRAVELLERS .- The journals of

the principal hotels, yesterday, although not nu-merically extensive, were sufficiently important

for public record. At the "Astor," are recorder

CUMERSLAND COAL.—This coal seems to find favor with the English as well as with Americans According to the Baltimore American of Wednesday:—

"A versel with a full cargo of Cumberland

coal, intended for the use of the steamer Gree Western, has just been despatched from this per for New York. We learn that vessels are much wanted for the transportation of Cumberland coa-hence to eastern ports, and that good freights ca-be obtained."

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.—We have no later ac-counts from Delaware or Ulster. The Anti-Renters in those counties set all law and order at definance.

Choice Foreigs Faurts .- A quantity of the most

and will come off on Monday, the 31st inst.

before the public, by a glance behind

shall endeavor to set all this right

to whom it is intended to apply.

however, to say about this matter.

be well worthy f witnessing.

tative of the scene depicted.

the Park infa very short time.

intense indeed. Every one now expects

go ahead-their destiny is certain and glorious.

vere maintained with such fidelity and success by

The Hon. Mirabeau B. Lamar, ex-president of Texas and Commodore Moore, late of the Texas Navy, arrived at Charleston the 16th inst. The former left immedsately for Savannah. Savannah.

A letter from Little Rock, dated on the 1st inst.; states that a rumor is afloat that a hostile meeting was shertly to take place between Ex Governor Butler, U. S. Cherckee agent, and Col. Mason, of the Army.

Reuben M. Whitney is dangerously ill from a cancer.

Com. Biddle goes to China, in the Columbus, to take out the ratified treaty, our Consul General, &c.

The Martinsburg, V. J., Gazetts, whig, has been transforred from E. P. Hunter, who conducted it for 16 years to J. E. Stewart.

The Roy L. H. Aprice has registed his efficient states. The whigs have taken the field with principles of he most enlightened and liberal character, and i

Hon. Willis Green, of Kentucky, returned home from this city, where he has been sojourning, to-day. He will take to Ashland the Address of the New York Clay Clubs, engrossed on reveral sheets of parchment, and enclosed in a case of solid silver, as a present to Mr. Clay.

The Governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of \$300 for the opprehension of Alexander and Murdock Brown, and a slave named George, charged with the murder of James English, in the district of Mariborough, on the 2d inst.

The Rev. L. H. Angier has resigned his official relatio with the Park Church, at Buffalo.

Theatricals, &c.

A new piece by James Rees, Esq. has been produced at the Circus. Philadelphia. It is entitled the "Spy in Philadelphia," and embodies events in our revolutionary history. It is highly speken of.

W. G. Jones, and "Old Spear," formerly great favorites at the National, are now in Boston. Spear has been in Philadelphia for the last two years, and he says that the condition of theatricals was never better in that city than at the present time.

Mr. Hy. Phillips gave a concert in Pittaburg on the 18th inst. It was well attended.

Drieshach, the celebrated Lion King, carried his pet tiger into the rooms of a Daguerrectypist in Philadelphis, on Wednesday, where he sat down very contentedly with the animal in his arms, and had the likeness of him self and c-mpanion taken in beautiful style.

Mons. Philippe, the distinguished professor of the art of legerdemain, who has astonished the Parisian metropelis with his incomprehensible fea s of natural magic, recently arrived in this country, and will make his first appearance in America at the Masonic Temple, Boston, about the first week in April.

Navigation at The North.—Livingston & Co.

NAVIGATION AT THE NORTH .- Livingston & Co the enterprising express liners have sent the follow-

the enterprising express liners have sent the following information to us.

Buryalo, March 19th, 1845—Snow has been falling since the night of the 15th, and although it lies but a very short time, it nevertheless puts a check upon all business operations, and renders travelling exceedingly unpleasant and difficult. Since the departure of the steamer United States for Detroit, on Monday, the 10th inst., our harbor has become so chooked up with drift ice as to prevent her return, and I am informed, she now remains at Cataraugus, whence she will return to Detroit without waiting for our barbor to open, to come back here.

There is no certainty about the navigation on the lake being fully open before the 1st of April, if then; we have had such a remarkably mild winter, that it would not be extraordinary if the weather should continue as it now is, wet, stormy and unpleasant, the rest of this month.

Two new steamers have just been put on the lake—one of them a very large and elegant boatof the first class, the other not so large, but said to be a fine, staunch built vessel. They will run from here around on the upper lakes, and will make their first trip as soon as navigation is fully opened.

I have no news to communicate of any interest. Every thing looks duil, and, in fact, all kinds of trade await the impulse, which, it is expected, the opening of spring will impart. A few of our merchants have left for New York, and others are closing up the winter's business, preparatory for an early and brisk trade.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: ing information to us.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—
In your paper of Friday, you mention on the report of Captain Chester, of the ship Shakspeare, arrived from Ichaboe, with a full cargo of Guano, that the anchorage at that place is very unsafe, several ships having foundered there, and that the Island is very nearly cleared of the precious manure.

cious manure.
Will you have the goodness to ascertain from Captain Chester, on what day he purposes clearing from New York, to make another trip to Ichaboe. Yours, very sincerely, O. J. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Sir:—
In the notice in your paper of this morning of the proceedings at the Native Ratification Meeting, held last evening fat the new hall, corner of Grand street and Broadway, it is stated, and also that a resolution/was offered upon the subject, that an application had been made to Mr. Mahoney, living opposite, for permission to attach a rope bearing an American flag, to his premises, and that such permission had been refused. I feel it a duty to myself to deny the fact in toto. Such an application was made during my absence, and that such permission had been refused. I feel it a duty to myself to deny the fact in toto. Such an application was made during my absence, and the answer given was that as soon as I returned it would be attended to—As an American citizen myself. I could not be otherwise than perfectly willing to grant the request, but ne application was afterwards made. I request you to give insertion to this returation of the assertion, or at any rate to favor me with the name of the party who made it.

I am, Sir, your obelient servant,
JAMES MAHONEY, 429 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1845.

THE STRANGE ASSASSINATION CASE.—In the case of Thomas Postley, who stands "indicted" for an attempt to murder John K. Hackett, counsellor at law of this city, we have enquired into the facts of the case as sworn to, and publish them in order to correct some misstatements which appeared yesterday.

It seems that Mr. Hackett on the 6th of March last, upon crossing from the corner of Leonard street over to the Carlton House, (at which place Mr. Hackett resided,) perceived that he was dogged by a negro by the name of John Louis Paulet, a perfect Hercules in his proportions, who turned round when he had passed Mr. Hackett, and looked at him intently in the face. Mr. Hackett thought nothing of this, but subsequent circumstances made him distinctly remember it. On coming home, on the next night, (Friday.) Mr. Hackett found upon his table a note addressed to himself, which had been received through the post. The contents of the note were to the effect that the writer, a certain "Mary," had become largely infatuated with Mr. H'a personal charms, and had long desired to see him, and hoping that she "had not over-stepped the bounds of propriety." desired to have a personal interview

to see alm, and hoping that she "had not over-stepped the bounds of propriety," desired to have a personal interview with Mr. H. on Saturday evening, in front of St. John's Chapel, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, and that Mr. H. would know her by the fact that she would have a white kerchief in her hand. On the next morning, and that Mr. H. would know her by the bod, one of the contract of the Callon Head, and the had one of the had been to ree him the instrument of the Callon Head, who, not knowing Mr. Heckett, introduced himself, and told Mr. H. that he had been to ree him the might before to tell him that a man by the name of Postley had met him on several occasions, and had employed him (Paulet) to crush in Mr. Hackett's lace, to break his nose, and otherwise deface him, and to stamp his entrails out—and had asked Paulet "If he would have any objection, for a further sum, to kill a man?" The negro further stated that Mr. Postley had told him (Paulet) that the man whom he thus wanted Paulet to injure, had injured him very much, and wished Paulet to injure, hed injured him very much, and wished Paulet to injure, he was any objection, for a further sum, to kill a man? The negro further stated that Mr. Postley had told him (Paulet) that the man whom he thus wanted Paulet to injure, hed injured him very much, and wished Paulet to injure, he had been to the horizon of the contents of the most of the contents of the horizon of the dead of tell him that "that was the man," pointing to Mr. Hackett the deed in Brondway, as it was too public. Mr. Postley desired Paulet to meet him at the store of a Mr. John W. Morgan, in Fullon street, the next day, at 11 A. M., (Friday,) and he, Postley, then wrote a letter to Mr. Hackett, the contents of which we have mentioned above, and the negro further indicates the contents of the note to him, and that Postley and the negro was found to the head of the him to the grade and to t

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Winship and Dickmance. Ti — Sentence on James Engar, for the wilful
Murder of Philip Williams in Houseveil street in Decemter Int. Meisnicher Effects of Jealoury. The prisoner
(Engar) was placed as the bar to receive his sentence,
and seemed insensible to the awful situation in which he
stands, as he appeared perfectly callous and indifferent as
to his fate. He committed the crime of which he has been
found guilty, under the influence of jestiony. We have
already described him as a man belonging to the lowest
class of lishborers, of a perfectly suppid expression of countenance, betraying at the same time strong animal passions, his general aspect is forbidding.

M. C. Paranson, Eng., District Attorney, appeared in
his place, and sail—May it please the court, the prisoner
at the bar has been tried at this term of the court, on a
charge of murder, and I sak for judgment upon the vercit. It is my painful duty to move for the judgment of
the court.

Mr. Beany, I wish to intimate to the court that I in Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Winship and Di

the court.

Mr. Baars—I wish to jutimate to the court that I in tend, in good faith, to put in a bill of exceptions, and in tend to argue it before the Supreme Court.

Cours—Let the prisoner be placed at the bar.

The prisoner kere steed up and was a resigned by the clerk in the used form for scatteres, and saked the trust should not be pronounced up any to a single part of the state of the pronounced up any to a should not be pronounced up and the prisoner as follows:

James Enger, you have hed a full and a fair trial in this matter—you have hen do stull and a fair trial in this matter—you have been well defended by able lawyer.

The District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution, has done it with much fairness, and sforded you every opportunity for your defence, and done it with great care. Your was counsed has done you every justice. You have have all watched your case with great care and deliberation—they have acted wisely and well on the irquiry into the cause of that man's death. This you have not disputed, but whether it was deliberate muder or manisaughter, were questions which were given to the jury. They have found you guilty of the high crime of murder, thing to find fault with, except the evil passions that excemed to away you. You have on the whole of this case manifested a disposition of stelld indifference; and if you have any hope of pardon or escape, I wan you to dismiss all hopes from your mind. It was natural that the jury whould interest a fair the wise. Our feelings of sympathy are as great; but we have a duty to perform to society, and hold it to have any hope of pardon or escape, I wan you to dismiss all hopes from your mind. It was natural that the jury whould interest and the fair was a great of the fair was a fair to the community, form to society, and hold it of your you walled they are a great of the case of the passion of the fair was a great of the case of the passion of the fair of the passion of th

WM. LENTZ-The Foreman, here came forward and remarked to the Court —"I wish to state to the Court that I entertain opisions similar to those expressed by the Ju ror on the stand.

Mr. WHITING here upon argued at length in favor of the stander of this furner and also of Mr. Sadgebury

Mr. Whiting here upon argued at length in layer of the exclusion of this jurer and also of Mr. Sedgebury, who also had, as he had been informed by the Sheriff, expressed a similar opinion; he cited authority in support of his position and was replied to by
Mr. Graman and also by Mr. Dr. Witt, who opposed his views and argument on the subject before the Court.
Mr. Whitisg replied, and the Court took a recess.

views and argument on the subject before the Court.

Mr. Whiting replied, and the Court took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Whiting resumed briefly, asking for the exclusion of the two Jurors.

The Court stated that since the recess he had taken occasion to go to see Chancellor Kent, whose opinion was decidedly averse to allowing a juror to remain on a jury with such a decided opinion as that expressed by the juror. They were trying from the commencement, and it formed the chief basis of the enquiry, as far as they had gone, namely to get an impartial jury, and no matter how the juror had crept in, it would be an absolute absurdity to go to trial with such men in the jury box, whose decided convictions were averse to finding a verdict of guilty, with the fact before them that the prisoner they were trying, was to be prosecuted upon circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Grahlant—I wish it to be understood by the Court that we put on a separate exception to the argument of the Counsel for the prosecution in the case of these two jurors.

Judge's Notes—Court—I wish to state that I lost my notes of the trial on my way out of Court, and I am in climed to think it was near Chancellor Kent's residence. I wish the Reporters to take notice of it, as I feel much inconvenience without them.

Mr. Spackany—One of the jurors sworn, here came forward and stated that there was a misapprehension as to the true interpretation of his remarks to the Shriff—He would convict on circumstantial testimony, but the would require strong testimony.

Mr. Whitina—Then you are a good juror.

Mr. Linyz, the forman, was here recalled to the stand, and after an examination on the question of circumstantial testimony, the decision being left to the two jurors already sworn.

air adiy sworn.

Examined by Mr. Dr. Witt.—I would not convict on circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Whitting.—We put in the challenge that the juror stated he would not convict on "legal" evidence, and not on circumstantial evidence.

stated he would not convict on "legal" evidence, and not on circumstantial ovidence.

Mr. Dr. Witt — What do you mean by circumstantial evidence?

Junon — I mean that I should have such testimony as would convince me that murder was actually committed I should have the testimony of an eye witness; and I should also have confidence in his testimony.

Mr. Dr. Witt.—If you were called upon in the night, and heard a cry of murder, and went into an adjoining room, and found a man standing over a man who had been stabbed, with a bloody knife in his hand, and a wound indicted upon his person, the size of the knife to correspond with the wound, and the money belonging to the person murdered in the pocket of the man who hald the knife in his hand, would you find a verdict of guilty if that man was on his trial for murder?

Jenon.—I would not.

This answer caused a deep murmur in the Court.

To the Court — I believe in the Bible; I found my belief on reading acthing further; I believe in Bonaparte, (laughter)

After some examination by the Court, the question of

lief on residing nothing further; I believe in Bonaparte, (laughter)
After some examination by the Court, the question of admitting the Juror was left to the decision of the two Jurors, when
The Court charged in favor of admitting the Juror, deeming the ground of his opinion on the subject of circumstantial evidence, contrary to the settled principles of law.

The Juray decided in favor of admitting the Juror, who

accordingly resumed his place.

The fourth Juror, A. B. Skillman, having answered within the rule, was sworn.

After the rejection of some others under the rule,

The fifth Juror, Hubbard G. Storm, was admitted and

WOTE.

JAMES HUNTER expressed an opinion. Set aside

WM. PATTERSON has expressed an opinion. Set aside.

WM. CUNNINGHAM has formed and expressed an opinion. A. ANDANESE has formed and expressed an opiulon. Se

SAMUEL BONNER—Like cause—like rule.

SAMUEL BONNER—Like cause—like rule.

WM F. BROWN, do. do.

H. OSTRANDER, do. do.

SYLVESTER CAHILL—Same as above.

Detolas Bischiam—Same as above.

Ebward Hall—Spressed an opinion on the last trial.

Themas Lippinsort—Was inclined to think that he expressed an opinion, but not so far as to refuse to do justice
upon an investigation of the case. At the time he first

neard of the case he formed an opinion against the prises, and expressed it to his family. He had no doubt the season of the sea

A. D. Hatt.-Has formed an opinion. The opinion was

A. D. Hall.—Has formed an opinion. The opinion was formed at the time of the Coroner's Jury; the opinion remains unchanged; being of some s'anding, it would take something to remove it—aithough I do not say that it ceuld not be removed. Set aride.

Gro. CLYDE—Has formed an opinion, and believes that he expressed it; it runs in his mind that he did—he talked about it, and told his family. Set aside.

Wm B. SECKIBUT—Has formed and expressed an opinion; it was at the last trial. Set aside.

Jony C. Hynks—Has formed on opinion; formed upon the testimony of last trial. Set aside.

Ws. CROSLEY—Does not recollect that he ever formed an opinion; when hearing a report of the facts, he said that if the person were guilty that person whould suffer for it; has heard people speak of the trial, and has heard Mrs. Bedine's name mentioned as accountable for the deed; did not know Mrs. Bodine, and had no opinion about Bedine's name mentioned as accountable for the deed did not know Mrs Bodine, and had no opinion about it; can read a little; has never talked about it; has no time to talk about it; is a tobacconist. Challenged peremptorily, and set aside.

Jean B. Costan has formed and expressed an opinion

let aside. Jour J. Harkwess—Has formed and expressed an opin

Set aside.

David Demaray, Jr.- Has formed and expressed an opinion.

Set aside.

James Y. Taylon.—Has formed and expressed an opinion.

Set aside.

Jens Kirk.—Has formed and expressed an opinion.

JUHN KIRK—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set uside.

F. G. Morrison—Same as above. Set aside.

W. Garden-Has expressed an opinion; has said if she committe due terme, so and so ought to be done; has not torated an opinion; has not expressed any positive opinion; had no prejudes or bias until he came into Court; since he has been in Court having heard the answer of other persons, he has formed an opinion; his mind is biassed. The Counsel for defence requested the Court to charge the triers that the juror was assignabled, from bias, which the Court refused, but left it to the triers. Peremptorily challenged and rejected.

R. W. Corrison—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

CHARLES W. SMITH—Has formed and expressed an opinion Set aside.

J. S. LEGGET—Was excused from desfaces.

E. WATERBURY—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

J. S. LEGGET—Was excused from desfaces.

E. WATERBURY—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

E. WATERBURY—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside

WM. TRACY—Has read all the testimony, and his mind is made up; has told it to others. Set aside.

JOHN PARILE—Has expressed an opinion; it was when he read the trial, does not know to whom, but is positive that he expressed an opinion; it was to Robert Burgess, in his store. Set aside.

H. N. Horr—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

G. F. Evasson—Did not answer.

J. CURRAN—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

as ide.

T. C. WOOLLEY—Same as the last. Set aside.

M. P. BLYTER—Has not formed or expressed an opinion has read statements—read the testimony of a former trial; had no supposi ion about its truth—did not rely upon the testimony—had no faith in the report—did not believe the report to be true—had no idea upon the subject—cannot say he read the whole trial—read from day to-day. Set aside

This Juror said that he believed a judicial and actual nurder was the same thing.

HENRY ADAMS—Has formed and expressed an opinion-as expressed it several times—cannot say to whom. So

ISAAC SRAMAN—Did not answer.
Moses B. Tavlon—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.
ZESE FROST—Has formed and expressed an opinion

nion. Set aside.

Zerm. Fraort—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

J. T. Brown—Has formed and expressed an opinion; has expressed at his store and in other places. Set aside.

Jos. Ross., Ja.—Set aside for same cause.

S. P. Williams—Same. Set aside.

Williams—Same. Set aside.

Williams—Same. Set aside.

Williams—Has not formed or expressed an opinion; has no conscientious scruples; would be willing to convict upon circumstantial testimony; has never had any conversations; has read the testimony. Sworn.

Williams—Excused.

Isaac H. Devox—Did not answer.

Jas. M. Milliams—Has not formed or expressed an opinion; read the former trial; did produce an unfavorable opinion in his mind; that opinion has been somewhat removed; cannot say from whatgause; does not exist now; has conscientious scruples against the punishment of death; does not mean to say that if a person were found guilty of murder, he would not find him guilty; has frequently expressed an opinion against capital punishment; those views might prevent him from rendering a verdict of guilty; does not belong to any religious denomination; would agree with his fellows, if the party were guilty; has no conscientious scruples against convicting from circumstantial evidence, as he believes that kind of testimony frequently stronger than positive testimony; resides No. Il Le Roy street; is a broker. Preremptorly challenged by detence. Set aside.

Dennis Mullen—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Set aside.

The Court adjourned at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ oclock.}

Mote the Remedier.—The number of jurgers as yet.

Set aside.

The Court adjourned at 34 o'clock.

The Court adjourned at 34 o'clock.

Note by the Reporter.—The number of jurors as yet sworn, amounted to only siz. The entire of the second day's proceedings was consumed in getting three of these, as will be seen noticed above. Challenged preremptorily altogather seven. Set aside on this (the second) day under the rule of court, 90.

The Court adjourned over.

OHIO RIVER.—At Wheeling, on Tuesday, there were eleven feet of water in the channel; falling. At Pittsburgh, on Monday, the river had ten feet of water in the channel.

SURRENDER OF SOUTHWAYD .- A. P. Shutt, Esq. bearer of despatches to the metropolis of Mary-land has received the warrant of Governor Pratt, for the surrender of Southmayd, now in jail, to the authorities of New York, in obedience to a requisition from the Go-vernor of that State. Mr. Shutt will leave for New York to-morrow to deliver over the fugitive.—Baltimore Clip-per, March 20.

"Unfortunate lady! whither are you going? Rough is your skin, your face is all pimpled— I notice your lip is disgustingly hairy. So is your forchead! "Tell me, dear lady, whence comes your palene

Was 1: brought on by care, or over much study?
Or absence of exercise? Your hair, too, is grey,
And terribly way?
"Have you not hear of the famed Dr. GOURAUD?
Drops of compassion tremble on my evelids,
Peady to fall, as soon as you have told your
Pitful story!"

"Story, God bless you! I have none to tell, sir; Only I'm going to sixty-seven Walter Street to procure some Soap Medicated, To wesh off my pimples.

"And from my check to banish the paleness, Of Vegetable Rouge I'll purchase a bottle
To tint it; and also some Pouter Subtile
My hair to eradicate.

Ny hair to eradicate.

"My locks, you observe, have grown grey prematurely; It therefore behooves me quickly to dge them."

Act nothing will do it but Dr. F. G. URAUD'S Hair Dye called Grecian!

[C] Dr. F. F. GOURAUD'S depot for the sale of his celebrated Radian Medicated Soap, for the removal of pimples, freekles, tsu, &c., from the sku; Poudres Subtiles for eradicating hair; Liquid Vegetable Rouge for timing the cheek and lips; Grecian Hair Dye for coloring red or grey tair brown or black, &c., &c., is at 5f Walker street, first store FROM Broadway, and no where elis in this city.

and lips: Grecion Hair Due for coloring red or crey this brown or black, &c., &c., &c., at a 15 Walker street, first store FROM Broadway, and no where else in this city.

Henry's Chinese Shaving Cream, or Orien. TAL COMPOUND.—The principal ingredients of this desirbiful oriental compound, being of Eastern origin, the preparation differs entirely from any other heretolore offer d for the same purpose. Its component parts are held in the highest estimation where best known, but the composition itself is entirely new, and only requires a trial of its qualities for satisfy all of its real worth. It has cost the proprietors years of labor, same numbers, to bring the article to its present state of perfection, and is now submitted to public favor on its own merits, with the combett belief lisht it is the best, as well as the most economical shaving compound now in use.

A persal of the following testimonials is respectfully requested:—
Paoganess or Science.—Nothing is more intelligibly indigrative of the amizing progress of science in this age, than the in numerable additions which are constantly made to the sum of our minor comforts and laxuries. In our dwellings—in our cooking—in our colothins—in all our enjoyments and conveniences, we are daily receiving new accessions to our comfort.—Even in the business of shaving, science has been muivelving largely to our enjoyments. That process, instead of being an infliction, is now positively a comfort—that is, if you use Sanda & Co.'s admirable "Shaving Soip." Just try it—N. Y. Herald.

Bonsymbol of the sum of the sum of our configuration of the superiority of everything they sell as the drug as d perfumery line, but they never did "bearded man" a greater favor than in formishing him with "Henry's Chinese Shaving Cream," It is summishing him with "Henry's Chinese Shaving Cream," It is cautiful in appearance, and a most decided luxtry.—N. York Amer, Repub.

Boxer Henry Shaving Cream, "It is dead a capital article at the toilet of a gentlemen," It is desired to the shaving

Soft Soar—The best razor in the world is of little use, provided the shaver has to work for bours mixing up laters from
hard sorp. No man can go through the operation of shaving,
without he is niced by one or other of the shaving compounds
for sale by the perfumers. Of all these which we have
tried we give "Henry's Chinres Bhaving Cram," prepared by
tried we give "Henry's Chinres Bhaving Cram," prepared by
tried we give "Henry's Chinres Bhaving Cram," prepared by
dand cramy lather, which facilitates the mowing ope ation
famously. We would not have any objection to receive
a half dozen post of it, which would last us about a half dozen
years.—[New York Aurois.
Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemiats and
Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers at, New York.—
Price 30 cents per jar. Sold also at 79 Fulton at, and 77 East
Broadway.

Frondway.
"Death is terrible in any form," but is redered still more to by that silw and torturing disease—Con samption. The evil may be averted, if taken in time. Dr. Folger's Olovaonian, or All Healing Balsam, has performed wonders with in the last six mouths, as the following testimonal gives below will show. Read it carefully, for toese may be hope in your own case.

Extract from the letter of James Harman, a merchant, now residing in this city, who was cured of consumption by the Olosaonian, after all other means had failed, and he returned home from the Island of Madein, to die among his friends. After describing his case, he writes thus:

"Strange as it appeared, I was oblig; dio confess, after using the Olosaonian a short time, that my night sweats began gradually to pass sway, my fibrile symptoms were rapidly decreasing, and in a period of four months from commencing the use of this great remely, my general health was nearly restored. For sale at 168 Nassau street, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hays, 129 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, at his

John Burdell, Dentist, (formerly corner of Broadway and Chambers street, has returned from the Bouth to 368 Broadway, corner Franklin street.

P. B. - As he intends to spend only about half of each day in his office, it would be well for those who may call when he it absent, to leave their names and time of calling again, and, also be particular in meationing the given name, in order to prevent mistakes in relation to the person they wish to see.

All Philadelphim Subperspicions to the Herand must be paid to the spents, Ziebe & Co., 3 Ledger Buildings, Third street, near theatmet, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10 clock.

[F] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesale and retail.

[F] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book for April, 1845.

The first aupply was exhausted in a lew hours, and another has just been received, and those disappointed can now receive their numbers on anotheristin La BURGESS, STRINGER & CO., 222 Broadway.

Liberal Lectures and Debates on Sunday, at National Hall. Canal street near Broadway—Mr. G. Vale will lecture on the Auti-Diluvians, and the Flood, involving strictures on Gool gy. A debate will follow. Doors open at 3 F. M. Particulars at the Beacon office, 91 Mosevelt st, where Liberal Books are for saile. N B—New editions of Mary Woll-stonerate, Rights of Woman, Straus's Life of Christ, Vales Life of a sine, &c.

Life of a sine, &c.

Be Warned in Time—influenza—intermitTENT FEVER—the remarkable change in the wetter has
brought with it a large increase in the numbers of the sict.—
The mrn who rase is all appearance, and even in his own felings, well, before night is down with a severe cold. In the
course of the cav he finds his nasal organ throwing: ff a thus,
watery, acrid kumor, which excorates the nose. He success
often and has prin in his chest and side, with great lassitu is
la sone case chills are fel, and afterwards volent headach
and burning fever. In all these cases the eyes are more or kas
affected.

In some cases chills are fel., and afterwards violent headahe and burning fever. In all these cases the eyes are more or has affected.

Now, Dr. Benjamin Franklin's motto, "a stitch in time," in very applicable here. At once reart to Brandreth's fills, the telm in sufficient does to purge freely, and the more viole them in sufficient does to purge freely, and the more viole the symptoms the heavier let the does of fills be; let them be persevered in duily until the health is restored. When the head is very bad, drink plentifinity of hot beneset tea, it will set as a vosmit, and in conjunction with Brandreth's Fills, do much good. Those who are sick in consequence of the suden great charge in the weather or otherwise, by following he above advice will not lose any thing thereby; but will almst surely gain their health quicker than by any other means.

The Brandreth Fills are sold at 25 cents per Bor, at 241 Brodway, Dr. Brandreth Friecipal Office, 241 Hudson 'street, ad 274 Bowery. Mrs. Booth, agent, 5 Market st. Brooklyn.

Benl's Hair Restorative, at his Agency, T Walket st., lat store FROM Brondway.

Medical Notice— The Astvertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, satablished or the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of its pager.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agen Office and Consul ing Kooms of the College, 25 Nassan are of the control of the College, 25 Nassan are

Friday, March 21-6 P.
The stock market was very heavy to-day, and pres ell off from one quarter to one and three quartersier cent. The sales were not large, and operators to isposed to transact business to a great extent at preent prices. Stonington fell off 1 per cent, Norwich and Vor-ces'er 14, Eric Railroad 4; East Boston 4, Farmers' ben 1, Illinois 1, Canton 17, Long Island 12, Mohawk ;, Jorris Canal 11, Ponn. 5's j. Delaware and Hudson improved † per cent. Ohio and Indiana closed firm at yesteray's

per cent. Ohio and Indiana closed firm at yesteray's prices

The exports from this port for the week ending the 21st inst., amount to \$428,100 32, of which \$326,000 98 were exported in American vessels, and \$102,015 34 in fareign vessels. The exports for this month so far are much less than they were for the corresponding period last year.

The favoroble effect of the European advices upon our stock market has been but temporary, and has already passed away. The decline to-day mere than effects the advance of the past two days, and the market is more depressed than usual. Had the recent accounts from Europe found prices for the principal stocks used in this market for speculations very much reduced, there migh have been an improvement of some duration, but price being high, there is no margin for an advance, and the market fremains in the state as previously noticed. Anther cause of the depressed state of the market is the mainty still felt in relation to Mexican affairs. Then intimately acquainted with the character of the people Mexico, anticipate some rash movement by the people immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence from the country of the passage of the resolutions favorable to be annexation of Texas. Many anticipate the seizure ad confiscation of all the property of American citizensin any of the Mexicon ports, which may lead to more discutties then are now looked for by those favoring thesinexation question. The Government of Mexico is emposed of firm and sensible men, who will make no myement endangering the peace of the two countries and who will sanut, if possible, any hostile mevementhe people may make upon the impulse of the moment. The uncertainty and doubt that rests upon those things, lewever, is just sufficient to keep our suck market in a verience in the sufficient to keep our suck market in a verience in the sufficient to expect any improvement in prices, or any increase in transactions. The money make it is steadily tightening, and the value of money increasing. The banks have notly

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO FRANCE, 813 AND 1814, WITH THE QUANTITY CONSUMED EAST VEAR.

## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		1813.		184	
Mahogany 92,933 50,829 56,23 48 10,000		Arr'd.	Cons'd.	Arid.	Con'd
Mahogany 92,993 50,820 36,23 44 891 Coroca 20,339 16,906 22/78 18,901 Coffice 234,714 144,879 272/01 155,193 Cochineal 1,170 1215 292 1,666 Cotton wool 710,135 590,955 62473 588,433 16,003 Cotyper 83,881 78,559 58,273 80,801 778,559 58,23 80,801 Tim 128,665 29,333 16,03 18,667 18,603 18,603 18,603 18,607 18,603<		Metric	al mintals.	Metical	
Coroa. 20,339 16,006 22/72 18,557 Coffee. 234,714 144,879 22/12 15,519 Cochineal. 1,170 1 215 2.92 1,666 Cotton wool. 710,135 599,955 62473 588,66 66,325 Tim. 1,126,665 72,323 16,03 18,67 146,03 18,67 146,03 18,67 146,03 18,67 141,80 504,43 531,95 50,44 531,95 50,01 15,689,051 15,692,835 16,351,61 16,016,635 50,01 15,689,051 15,928,83 16,351,61 16,016,635 50,01 17,132 8,980 18,37 11,528	Mahogany	99.593	50 820	38 23	44 891
Coffee 234,714 144,879 22;01 155,196 Cochineal 1,179 1215 292 1,566 Cotton wool 710,135 599,955 62473 588,481 Copper 83,681 78,558 588,6 66,325 Tin 1286,465 729,323 16,03 18,567 Tin 1286,465 729,323 16,03 18,567 Cast iron 489,477 421,389 594,43 50,661 Cast iron 5489,571 421,389 594,43 50,66,525 Cool 156,90,91 15,942,855 16,351,61 16,16,525 Coll 295,849 355,455 399,39 128,161 Linen 296,697 197,887 228,25 213,283 Linen 296,697 197,887 228,25 213,283 Linen 296,697 197,887 228,25 213,283 Lond 393,369 24,332 26,97 27,285 Soda 38,369 24,332 26,97 27,285 Soda 38,369 24,332 26,97 27,285 Cond 296,125 192,29 25,78 199,99 Pepper 31,783 18,216 25,78 29,99 Pepper 31,783 18,216 25,78 29,99 Pepper 31,783 18,216 25,78 29,99 Pepper 31,783 18,216 25,78 39,99 Pepper 31,783 19,216 25,78 29,99 Pepper 31,783 19,216 25,99 Pepper 31,783	Coros				
Cochineal. 1,370 1,215 2,92 1,86 Cotton wool. 710,135 599,955 62173 588,66 66,325 Copper. 83,681 78,558 58,66 66,325 Tim. 176,6465 72,323 16,03 18,63 Hemp. 78,233 76,299 82,13 80,601 Hemp. 78,233 76,299 82,13 80,601 Coal. 15,669,051 15,924,835 16,351,61 16,016,605 Olive oil 39,849 35,452 39,29 293,682 18,37 11,512 Linea. 206,607 197,687 229,22 213,682 19,413 18,128 Potash 25,100 22,542 31,90 19,413 19,512 19,216 19,717 22,216 23,40 17,122 23,40 19,717 22,216 23,40 17,17 22,216 23,40 17,17 22,216 23,40 17,17 22,216 23,40 17,17 22,216 23,40 <	Coffee				
Cotton wool. 710,135 509,955 62473 588,465 6325 Copper . 83,681 78,558 58,86 66,325 Tin . 126,465 729,323 16,03 18,567 18,579 18	Cochinent	1 970			
Copper		710 126			
Tim					
Hemp 78.233 77.229 82.36 60.80 Hemp 78.233 77.229 82.36 Hemp 78.233 77.23 Hemp 78.233 Hemp 78.2	Copper				
Cast iron	Manual		437,040		
Conl	Hemp				
Olive oil. 395,849 355.455 399,38 233,642 1 Indigo 17.132 8,980 13,77 11,612 Linen 206,667 197,687 228,25 213,288 1 Potash 26,100 22,612 31,09 10,613 Soda 38,369 24,332 20,07 17,285 Lead 206,125 192,729 25,78 193,00 Pepper. 31,783 18,916 27,17 22,216 Raw silk 13,370 6,101 10,50 5,578 193,078 Spun silk 6,662 4,131 7,21 4,845 Floss silk 1,225 975 1,573 7,28 Usar, Feh cols. 831,120 793,528 882,515 872,476 Do. Foreiga 191,161 99 947 118,438 162,388 Linea cloth 22,334 27,760 34,933 28,784 Zinc 103,639 105,590 121,957 123,849 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1812, F137,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1812, F137,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1812, F137,1730 F It will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incresse. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the states imported We do not find in the above official revitant of imports there of the past three years show a gradual incresse. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the states of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of the second of the past three rices and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provitant of the past three rices and provitant of the past three rices and provitant of the past three rices and rices an					
Indigo	oal				
Linen	Olive oil				
Potash 26,100 22,612 31,005 19,613 Soda 38,369 24,332 20,07 27,255 Lead 206,125 199,729 255,78 199,909 Pepper 31,783 18,516 27,17 22,216 Raw silk 13,470 6,101 10,50 5,597 Spun silk 6,602 4,431 7,21 4,845 Floss silk 1,925 975 1,573 725 Susar, Feh cols 531,120 793,528 802,515 872,476 Do. Foreign 191,161 95,947 118,438 162,388 Linea cloth 32,234 27,60 24,937 23,849 Zinc 193,639 105,590 121,937 123,849 Zinc 193,639 106,590 124,937 123,849 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1842, F37,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1842, F37,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1841, F124,17,309 Fix will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incresse. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations does not give full returns of the stable of importations for the past functions of the stable of importations for the stable of importat	Indigo				
Soda	Linen				
Lead	Potash				
Pepper	Soda		24,332		
Raw silk	Lead			255,78	
Raw silk	Pepper	31,783	18,816	27,17	22,216
Spun silk	Raw silk	13,370	6,101	10,50	5,597
Floss silk	Spun silk	6,602		7.21	
Suzar, Feh cols. 531,120 793,528 802,515 872,476 Do. Foreigo. 19),161 93 947 118,438 162,338 Linea cloth. 22,334 27,760 24 953 28,744 Zine	Floss silk	1,925	975	1,573	726
Linea cloth. 22,334 27.760 21.953 22,744 Zinc. 193,639 165,90 121,957 123,849 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1812, F37,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1812, F37,431,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 184, F13,17309 F It will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incresse. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the sticles imported. We do not find in the above official return of imports the quantity of tobacco, rice and provi	Sugar, Fch cols	831,120	793,528	892,515	872,476
Linea cloth	Do. Foreign	199,161	95 947	118,438	162,388
Zinc	Linen cloth	32,324	27.760	34 953	
Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1842, F37,424,593 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1843, F152,117,309 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1844, F152,117,309 Fit will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incresse. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the serticles imported. We do not find in the above official return of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provi			108,590	121,957	
Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1845, F43,53,703 Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 1845, F523,17309 Fit will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incress. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the sticles imported. We do not find in the above official return of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provious of the second of the					
Amount of duties paid upon the imports of 194, Fig. 117,309 F It will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incress. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the srticles imported We do not find in the above official return of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provi	Amount of duties [aid upon	the imports	1 1812, 1	
Fit will be seen that the duties on the importations for the past three years show a gradual incress. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the sr- ticles imported. We do not find in the above official re- turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provi-	Amount of duties !	aid abon	the imports	of 1843, P	
the past three years show a gradual incress. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the ar- ticles imported We do not find in the above official re- turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, non and provi					
the past three years show a gradual incress. The above table of importations does not give full returns of the ar- ticles imported We do not find in the above official re- turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, non and provi	It will be seen	that the	duties on	the import	ations for
table of importations does not give full returns of the er- ticles imported. We do not find in the abive official re- turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provi	the past three year	re show	a gradualin	cresce T	he shows
ticles imported We do not find in the abive official re- turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, fice and provi	table of importation	ma door	not wine ful	1	C 43
turn of imports the quantity of tobacco, tice and provi	table of important	Da uves	nor King Ini	T Lerei De	or the ar-
sions, imported from the United States. The experts of	ricies imported	Me do	not and int	De FDIAGO	moral te-
sions, imported from the United States. The exports of	turn of imports	the quar	tity of tobac	CCO, fice B	nd provi
	sions, imported f	rom the	United Stat	tes. The	xports of

Ountry:—

Introrts of Tonacco
From. 1840.
folland, pounds 733, 403
tastris, do. 9, 461, 900
tuscany, do. 156, 446
luited States, do. 17,887, 569
lyti, do. 43,649
ubs, do. 95, 543
Other places, do. 937,757 33,079,466 6,484,325 52,071 29,207,201 5,290,672 29,722

tobacco from this country to France are very large. We annex a table showing the imports of lesi tobacco into France for 1840, '41, and '42. It will be seen that about seven-eighths of the quantity received came from this

Nine months.
The average customs duty upon the while import into France smounts to about seven per cent. The aggregate importation and exportation trade of Franceis very large, but varies very little from year to year. In 1842 and 1843, it stood as annexed:—

but varies very little from year to year. In 1842 and 1843, it stood as annexed:

General Trade. Special Trade,
Internation of the Internation of France.

General Trade. Special Trade,
Imports. Exports. Imports. Exports.

1842. 1,121,400,000 100,100,000 804,500,000 760,700,000

The trade between France and the United States leaves annually a balance in favor of the latter named country. For nine months ending June 1843, the exerts from the United States to France were valued at \$2,006 161, and the imports into the United States fron France at \$7,509,616, leaving a balance in our favor of \$4,436,465. In 1842, the balance of trade between the two countries was still greater in lawar of the United States. According to the reperts of the Secretary of the France, for 1842, was \$16,974,038, but the reports made out in France value the exports for 1842 at \$15,440714. We americally a state of the Secretary of the France from, and exported to, the United States fron France from, and exported to, the United States for 1842, with the aggregate value.

Trade Between France and the United States for \$342, with the aggregate value.

ggrogate value.

Talor Brythen France and the United States.

inton, the 164,302,362 Queretron, ibs. 1,536,308
cotton, the 164,302,302
cotton, the 164,302,302
cotton, the 164,302
cotton, Rice, 40
Raw hides, do.
Whislebone
Lead, do.
Salt meat, do.
Tea, do
Dyrwood, do.
Vanilla, do.
Cochineal, do. Cochineal, do. 19,991

Silks, lbs. 69,565

Woolers, do. 199,565

Woolers, do. 199,565

Vince and the company of 687,346 60,165 180,516 1,122,271 601,791 500,191 2,0,100 1,77,500 1,237,113 247,813 5,611,219

. \$15 440,714 The most important items in the list of im The most important treas in the list of imports from the United States are coston, tobacco, and land, three at ples, the production of which is increasing very rapidly in this country, and the outlet the extensive ioreign demand gives them makes the cultivation very productive to agriculturists and planters. It will be seen on reference to the table of exports from France to the United States, that there

Official value. \$14,434,081 Other articles. 1,066,312